The largest circulation of all is that of The Illustrated London News, which in 1849 rose to 69,000. We fancy that there were few other journals in the world which then surpassed it; certainly none of near the same price approached it. We have understood this to be the most profitable paper in London, but doubt whether its gains can be anything like those of The Times.

It is apparent from the above table that the popular defeats of 1849 excited more interest in England than the popular triumphs of 1848. Then the circulation of the London press rose 16,000 above the figure of the preceding year, while in 1850 it went back again nearly as much. There is in the growth of these journals nothing corresponding with the growth of the city itself Their dearness prevents it, and the masses of the people resort to publications such as The Household Words, and Eliza Cook's Journal, which, as they do not give news, are exempt from the stamp and furnish interesting reading at a low price. If the taxes were removed, a cheap daily press would at once spring up, not only in London but in all other parts of Great Britain, Such a press would be of immense benefit to the British people. One of the first aims of truly liberal and enlightened Englishmen should be to procure the abolition of the stamp and advertisement taxes.

## Rights and Wrongs of Servants.

The suggestions we lately made as to the practicability and means of inducing intelligent, capable and trustworthy young women to engage as Servants in respectable Families, appear to have excited attention and opposition. One adversary writes us as follows:

Being so eminently practical a person yourself, it seems surprising that some practical difficulties have not presented themselves as to the carrying out of various suggestions made in your recent articles on

For instance, in the case of servants sitting at the table with the families whom they serve: Suppose you have in your family, of these "American-born girls," (a class, by the way, in whom I feel a lively interest,) a Cook, Waiter, and a Nurse: We will suppose them to be not only "intelligent, refined and high-spirited," but highly so, capable by the charm of their conversation of adding greatly to the enjoy ment and improvement of yourself and family, at the social board. Is one of these young women, after having cooked and served your dinner, fresh from the fumes and heat and worry (1) of the kitchen, in a situation to appear at table with your family and perhaps guests, with enjoyment or even comfort to herself or to you! And how is your Waiter to wait and all at table at one and the same time! Or your Nurse (2) to be at her post up stairs in the nursery, lending the baby, and at the same time taking her meals with you!

Again: You propose that household servants shall cease labor at a given hour, for the purpose of recreation, improvement, &c. I will say nothing of

meals with you!

Again: You propose that household servants shall cease labor at a given hour, for the purpose of recreation, improvement, &c. I will say nothing of the probable manner in which, in nine cases out of ten, those evenings would be spent, (3) especially in cities, nor of the great difference between the comparatively light and varied duties of household service, particularly where there are several servants in a family, and those of Factory life, where a given number of hours only is required, but will inserely inquite as to the practicularity of the thing proposed. Let us imagine a case which every housekeeper knows is by no means an imaginary one: Suppose that, after 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, a friend or company of friends arrives at your house, and claims your hospitality for the might: now how is your wife at one and the same time to receive her guests, to descend to the stuchen and prepare their tea, to keep the haby from crying up stairs, to pour tea for her company, to wait upon the door if the bell rings, to prepare a bed for the night, and many other things which she would be obliged to do herself, if all her servants were disbanded! Again: Suppose your wife in which she would be a stave indeed! Those are but one or two of the many practical objections to such a plan, which would present themselves to the mind of any housekeeper.

the mind of any housekeeper.

In your remarks in The Tribine of Nov. 14th, you make an assertion which I cannot allow to pass unsoliced. You say that servants are allowed on sundays to attend church "as a favor, but not as a right." Now, my dear Sir, I have been a housekeeper for several years, and my acquaintance has been, and still is, a somewhat extended one, and I have never yet known the instance (5) where serunts did not attend church as a right and not as a favor; and if your experience either in your own family, or in those of your friends, has been different, whas been a sad one.

Do not unfer from the foregoing remarks that I am.

thas been a sad one
De not infer from the foregoing remarks that I am
not interested in the elevation (6) and improvement
of the lower classes, especially of the class now
under consideration. In all your efforts in hehalf of
suffering and degraded Humanity. I feel a lively
sympathy, and many of your suggestions seem to
me to be of the most sensible and practical character; but in the present instance, if I am not much
mistaken, you have got a little beyond what is
feasible.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

## Remarks.

We will endeavor to solve all our correspondent's difficulties except such as grow out of her own implacable and ill-disguised contempt for those she designates "the lower classes," which leads her to exaggerate whatever difficulties actually exist and invent several which do not. The drift of her sarcasms will be perfectly appreciated. Leaving these to themselves, we proceed to solve her practical difficulties—viz:

1. We do hold it unnecessary that the comfort or self-respect of any one human being should be escrificed to secure the well-being of all. Consequently, we deny the existence of any necessky that a cook should be rendered so offensive by "the fumes and heat and worry" of cooking a comer as to annoy those with whom she might nit down to eat it. Wherever anything like this may occur, either the cook does not understand her basiness or she is not supplied with a proper range and proper implements for cooking. The kitchen in which an intelligent, capable woman cannot cook a dinner without rendering herself a nuisance with "fumes and heat and worry," needs reforming; and the master of that house ought to eat with a sweaty and flustered cook

until he shall have set his house in order.

2. Nobody has suggested that all the servants in a family must inexorably sit down at the family table at the same time, nor thought of such a thing. All that is essential is such a domestic economy as will quietly demonstrate that

persons employed in family service are not on that account regarded as belonging to "Ne lower classes" and therefore unworthy to eat with the family. If any one were needed elsewhere, that would be a good reason for her absence from the table; but that notoriously is not the reason why servants do not sit down to eat with the family. As to waiting on the table, we decidedly prefer to see her who waits in a small family sit at the table and eat when no service is required of her rather than see her stand behind a chair. We must believe any man has the same choice—unless, indeed, he only thinks of the waiting-girl as belonging to "the lower classes."

3. Our correspondent is quite right in forbearing to inquire how servants would spend their leisure hours if they had any; for hirelings of all sorts have quite extensively been kept at work from daylight till bedtime for fear of damage to their morals if any leisure were allowed them, yet we cannot learn that their morals have much improved under this regimen, nor that it has begotten in them any lively sense of gratitude for the watchful care thus exerted in their behalf. But she is all wrong in assuming that we would have all the servants in a house begin to work at one and the same hour every morning and knock off all together at the cor responding hour at night; hence she flounders in a very deep quagmire of her own unaided creation and puts us to the trouble of pulling her out. What we urge is that each servant should have a definite time for beginning her day's work, and a definite, well-defined limit to that day's work, so that she should feel that some portion of each day was her own, to be devoted to mental improvement, social recreation and the care of her own clothing. It might sometimes be necessary to call one at three o'clock in the morning to prepare breakfast for some member of the family who was to leave at five : now let her day's work for that day legally close at three; but that would not affect the other servants who should be required to begin work at six, seven, eight or nine, as their ser vices might be wanted

But suppose the mistress has but one ser, vant?-Why then we say she must not expect that servant to get up at five in the morning to cook the breakfast and sit up till nine at night to tend the baby. She must allow her servant some time to improve her mind or see her friends, even though that should involve the dire nece sity of tending the baby in the evening herself. -But in the case of some unforeseen exigency, like the arrival of visitors, or the occurrence of sickness, after the servant's day's work had been completed, she might very fairly require an extra lift, and no girl' treated as we have suggested would-refuse it. If asked to work over-hours, without having the time made up to her another day, she should be paid for it of course.

4. The mistress who wished to spend an evening out-no matter whether rationally or otherwise-would of course give her servant some other part of that day and reserve the evening to herself. There is no 'practical difficulty' in the case if you only begin with understanding that every human being has rights and intellectual as well as social wants, whether belonging to the "lower classes" or the higher All that we demand is that a reasonable and definite number of hours' service shall constitute a day's work, and that no more shall be exacted as of right; we de not ask that every servant's day's work shall begin at the same hour and be precisely the same portion of every day. If a mistress wishes one of her servants to be on duty till midnight, let her allow that servant the forenoon of that day or the next to herself. Only realize that 'the lower classes' have rights and needs as well as the higher, and all beyond is

5. If our correspondent does not mean to quib ble, we will thank her to tell us what are the rights of servants with regard to church-going, and where we may find them set forth. We certainly do not know what their recognized, legal rights are in the premises, if they have any, and we certainly desire to know them. Suppose a cook wishes very much to attend church next Sunday forenoon, while her mistress greatly of sires that she should stay at home to prepare an early dinner-who has the right in the case Who must ask as a favor that the other give way ' Does the right of servants to attend church extend to three services ' to two ' or but one These are points on which we desire plain definitions. We would have each servant know exactly what portion of her time is her own and what portion of it belongs to her employer, so that she might render ample justice and require it. It each servant has an already recognized established right to a part of each Sabbath, it must be easy to state what part and how far it extends. We call for specifications and proof!

6. Our correspondent need not fear that we shall undervalue her "interest in the elevation and improvement of the lower classes." Cer tainly not ' But we have had so much experience of Abolitionists who wished every form of slavery abolished but that which administered to their personal comfort-Christians, who were most solicitous for the conversion of all heathen but those who inhabited their own garrets and basements and philanthropists in the abstract who run square against "practical difficulties" whenever Philanthropy contemplated the sad condition of 'the lower classes' engaged in ministering to their own wealth and luxury, that we cannot respect them so profoundly as we once did. 'Madam' said John Randolph to s lady engaged in making up clothing for the des-titute Greeks, during their Revolutionary War, the Greeks are at your door! [Ed. Trib.

## On the Riding of Free Horses-A Didactic.

Newspapers are designed to furnish information to the public and a livelihood to those employed in producing them. Their income is derived from two sources—first, from sale or subscriptions; secondly, from the charges paid by those who see fit to use them as means of communicating with the public for their own advantage or profit. There is probably not a daily paper in the world—certainly none in America—that could live a year without that large portion of its revenue derived from Advertising, nor, indeed, could the publicity now secured by advertisers be obtained for twenty times the present cost in any other form than that of the paid-for Newspaper.

—If a man applies to a lawyer, a doctor, a tavern-keeper, a merchant, for any of the commodities whereby the latter makes his living, he expects to pay therefor. He never says, 'If you want pay for this, you can have it;' paying is a matter of course. But if he goes to an Editor to get his ax ground, he generally pays when he can't help it, but he seems to think it rather mean that payment is expected.

-Publicity is a vital element of success in almost every business. If a man were to-morrow to invent a machine which would do the work of a forty-horse steam-engine for one-eighth the cost, whether in building or running, of such a steamengine, he would be long in making a fortune out of it if there were no Press. By the aid of the journals, he might acquire wealth from his insention in the course of two years, while in

their absence he would very certainly go down to his grave in poverty, though some future generation would not fail to profit by his labors. The Press is to Business what the Electric Telegraph is to Intelligence—it condenses years

Editors are generally helping this or that fellow-citizen make his fortune every day. Very often they are compelled to throw gold into the lap of this or that inventor, manufacturer, property-holder, &c., in the naked fulfillment of their duty to their readers. Thus we have all been helping Mr. McCormick make his fortune with his Reaper this year; but we did not do it at his request nor for his sake, and he need not thank us. But if he had asked any of us to make his Reaper known to every body, he ought to (and we will trust would) have insisted on paying for the service, no matter how much we benefited our readers at the same time.

ed our readers at the same time.

Here is one great cause of general obfuscation on this subject. "You did so and so, which helped Jones in his business; why not do as 'as much for me!" Why, Sir, if a farmer chose to give his right-hand neighbor half his farm, would that give his left-hand neighbor a claim to the other half? If I did him a good turn without asking any odds of him, that is my business; if you want me to help you make money, pay me for the service you require! The fact that I chose to help A. B. for nothing gives C. D. no lien on my purse, and no right to command my

labor for nothing.

There is many a journalist now languishing in poverty while dozens to whose success in business he gave the first impulse roll by him in their carriages, and have forgotten his very existence.

There is no country save ours in the world where journalists are expected to do so much work for the special benefit of others without recompense. Generally, out of this country, Editors are inaccessible if not anonymous : they may let you know what they think, but not who thinks it. You cannot walk into an Editor's room in London or Paris and ask him to devote his time and his columns to your own advancement or profit. Here this is done every day, even by utter strangers. Half an Editor's timesometimes his whole day, throwing over his proper work into the night-is given up to re. ceiving the calls, listening to the stories and obeying the requests of one good-natured friend after another, who drops in to try his chances o getting ten times as valuable an advertisement out of him for nothing as he would be likely to get out of the publisher by regularly paying. If he fails, he loses nothing-for he has plenty of brass left-if he succeeds, he has used his time to decided advantage. And thus is civility abused-thus is good feeling imposed upon.

Many an Editor receives several letters in day requesting him to do this and that, to hunt up information and forward statistics or docu ments-for the benefit of utter strangers, or merc acquaintances who have no shadow of claim to tax him. Let us give a ready example: We have received scores of letters through the last three years, asking us to send Constitutions for or advice as to the forning of Working Assoc ations, Protective Union Stores, &c,-most of which we have somehow answered, though of course hastily and imperfectly. At length they came so thick that we were obliged to request a friend who had more fitness and leisure for this work to compile a little Manual embodying Constitutions for all such Associations (generally those of existing societies) with simple expla nations and practical directions. This we had printed at a cost of \$100, and notified avery onwho wanted information of the kind to send to the publishers (Dewitt & Davenport) for this Manual, which contained all they would need, and more than we could find time to write. Yet still letters come to us, asking us to write what is already better printed, and to send for nothing documents which we must pay for. Is that the fair thing?

If any persons who need such Constitutions are really too poor to pay a shilling, they have only to send for the Manual to Dewitt & Davenport : it shall be supplied at our expense ; but we cannot find time to answer letters of inquiry on the subjects fully treated therein, nor to hunt up kindred documents that may be needed. Those who require service of this kind should address some one who has leisure for it, in closing pay for his time, and for what they wish him to procure. It is high time that this sponging of a stranger's hours or shillings were seriously curtailed; as also that all who seek to use the columns of a newspaper, however legiti mately, for their own private advantage or emolument, should uniformly pay for the service they require. If an Editor without prompting sees fit to aid them for nothing, or can't well help it, that is another affair.

More Lions .- We see a report in print, that it is quite probable that the Government will bring to this country, sometime during the winter, a party of Japanese officers and sailors, who were taken off a wreck about a year ago by an American vessel, and brought to San Francisco. It is to be presumed that Brother Jonathan will put on his bes behavior and dispense his blarney in the most lavishmanner, in the hope of inducing the jealous old Emperor of this forsaken corner of creation to tolerate a little Yankee enterprise in his unexplored dominions. We believe, since Lt. De Haven danced a Virginia reel in the very heart of the frigid zone that Japan is about the only place this side of future existence, that has not been traveled over and calculated upon by the ubiquitous Yankee and now it may be that the day is at hand, when the stars and stripes will ride at anchor in the roadstead of Nangasaki, and hatchet-faced Down-Easters will barter their "notions" for silks and soy in the very portals of the temples of Kio. But, whatever may be the result, a cargo of live Japanese will be a catch of extraordinary magnitude, and we submit that some steps be taken to secure a proper reception for these sons of the secluded empire. Where are the chopsticks! Who can speak Japanese! Are the City Fathers on the qui vive 1 Of course, the glorious Hungarian exile will first become the center of interest, sympathy and enthusiasm , but the brightest sun will culminate, and then new stars will be watched for. Vive le Hongrois! Vive le Japanese What times we shall have !

CRYSTAL PALACE DISPLAYED.—All our City is on the qui vive to see this great painting, several thousand feet long, delineating the exterior and interior of the Crystal Palace in all their important particulars. It has been gotten up at an immense cost, and painted by artists of celebrity, who were sent to London in order to take down on the spot every striking feature. It affords a splendid bird's-eye view of London itself besides, with all its points of attraction, and the celebrated yacht America, in her triumphant race off Cowes, is also added to complete the interest of the picture. The American Department of the World's Fair is well given, with a glance at McCormick's Reaper and almost everything else notable or ingenious. It is certainly a valuable painting, and to those who have not visited London to see the Crystal Palace itself it will prove the best substitute that could be imagined. N. D. N.

House, we notice Hen. Wm. H. Seward, Albany, Franklin Townsend, do. J. F. Winslow, Troy. J. Parker Norris, Philadelphia; Chas. Sweetser, Ohio, Judge Nelson; G. N. Sanders, W. M. Peyton, Roanoke, Va.; Col. W. W. Loring, U. S. N.; S. W. Haight, San Francisco; R. H. Crutenden, Ky.

Thanksgiving Day.

Yesterday being the day set apart by proclamation of the Governor of the State for a general Thanksgiving, business in New-York was entirely suspended, and most of the manufactories and other places, as well as the stores, were closed. The day was very fine, and the sun shone in splendor from the glorious canopy of a clear, blue sky, and almost every street was lively with the busy throng, some of whom were going to worship and others to enjoy the social visits which a fine day and a pleasant, clear atmosphere always secure. In almost all the Churches in the City services were held during the morning, and generally they were well attended by very respectable audiences, who listened with the deenest attantion to many Sermons of the most eloquent description. We give below a brief notice of the services at such of the Churches as we were able to visit

At the Reformed Dutch Church, La Fayette-place, a sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Livingston, of Philadelphia, from the 14th chapter of Proverbs, and the 34th verse "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any peorle."

In the course of his sermon the Rev. gentleman

alluded to the progress of the American people, and argued that their prosperity arose in some great degree from their desire to obey the principles and precepts of the Gospel. Among the earlier nations, those not favored with light had soon passed away, for tyrants arose and trampled upon the people in their ignorance, some of whom they banished, others they put to death, and many they treated with cruelty. The great kingdoms which lived in history were without the leaven of righteousness, and while they supported great armies, their moral condition was deplorable, and their religion, for the performance of which splendid edifices were built, was the religion of idols. The great nations of modern times had been exalted by the righteousness of the doctrines of Christianity, and to this cause much of the prosperity of those nations was attributable. When religion was discontinued, and religious fervor abated, then was human wretche finess, and poverty and trouble introduced, but where righteousness.

prevailed, it was the leaven which invigorated the happiness of a people.

The great progress of America was on account of its having men of great talents, and good institutions, modeled upon principles of sterling worth, and on account of its exalted and deep rooted religious sentiment which was generally possessed. He ceprecated the principles of those who attempted to vittate that septiment, and hoped his hearers would be aware of those who wished to destroy it, for the political position the country enjoyed depended on it, as did its future destinies. He spoke of the churacter of American literature as not being adapted to raise the soul, but its rather having a tendency to introduce skepticism, and that literature was not only felt in the Union alone, but all over the world. He condemned the neglect of the Sabath and of religion, and the thirst for gold, all of which were sources of danger. If religion exalted a nation, the prevalence of those things were symptoms of decay.

New Legicaliem Cuirrent American account of the services of those things were symptoms of decay.

New Jerusalem Church.—A sermon was preached at this Church, situated on Eighth-st., opposite Lafayette-place, by Professor Bush, who opened his remarks by reading the proclamation setting apart that day as a day of thanksgiving to God. He referred to the truths of the dispensation of the Church, and said that it was a groundwork for gratitude, that God had given men the perfect light of his Word. They could look back a few years and see the members of the New Jerusalem church, but a little band, struggling for existence, and not noticed but such was the nature of its origin, that its few disciples clung to the truth, through good report and evil report, until the light had taken hold, and their congregations were becoming respectable, both in character and numbers. He alituded to a meeting of delegates of the New Jerusalem Church from all parts of the world, held in London in August last, and said that it had done much good by its addresses and by its consultation, and he concluded by observing that it was the duty of all men to be thankful to God for his mercies.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH.—At this place of worship, situated on the corner of Second-avenue and Stuyvesant-st an eloquent sermon was preached by Dr. Anthon, from the 22th Psalm and 28th verse. "For the Kingdom is the Lorus, and he is the Governor among the Nations."

Lorus, and he is the Governor among the Nations."

The Rev. gentleman in the course of his address spoke of the goodness of God, and the mightiness of his works. He preserved in perpetual harmony tenthousand times ten thousand worlds, and it was in vain that men tried to persuade the Christian that God was not in existence, for all experience sho wed his power. The infidel believed in the laws of nature, but he excluded nature's God, not thinking that nature would be as nothing without the energy of its presiding omnipotence. The pretensions of men to separate the Creator from his works were impious, for the divine agency would always rule the world. He spoke of the exalted state of the Church, and the duty of men to their God in thanking him for food, and for raiment and for comfort, and said that the world was full of his immensity, and men and creation the subject of his care.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FOURTEENTH-STREET.-A sermon was preached at the above Church by Rev. Asa D. Smith, from the 13th chapter of Matthew and the 25th verse. He said the people of some countries were in favor of going ahead, while others were more conservative, and wished to hang back. Some took the middle ground, and aided progress rationally, which he thought was the most proper position. He alluded to the utter depravity and hopelessness of man by nature, and said Christ was an all-sufficient sacrifice for stn, and the means through which an offer of pardon was made as well as by which a regeneration was effected un der the sanctification of the spirit. Among the old institutions upheld at the present day, were found the Family, the School, the State, the Church, and the Family, the School, the State, the Church, and the system of theology, but although they were kept up, their use was explained in a different and more satisfactory and improved manner. The doctrines of original sin, of atonement, and election were not one away with, but they were better stated than formerly. The divine right of kings was now questioned, and had near passed away, and the right of revolution, in its first stages, had been mooted, while the laws of primogeniture had been and State was beginning to fail away, and severe penalties were becoming modified. The vigor of a good principle was essential to a change, and it was necessary for changes to take place as society progressed. Some people possessed the folly of a blind and in discriminating radicalism, which often defeated its own end, and instead of priming the ball defeated its own end, and instead of pruning the bal-trees of Government, it pulled them up by the roots. The history of the Church showed now the true documes of Christianny had been preserved, to bless the world and make men happy.

documes of Christianity had been preserved, to bless the world and make men happy.

St. George's Episcopalian Church.—
In this edifice, which stands in Stuyvesant-square, en elegthent serfnon was preached by Dr. S. Tyngfrom the 21st chapter of Isliah. In the course of his sermon he alluded to the state of society in the Union, and was sorry that so much immorality and vice existed. Intemperance was the great source of vice, and 300,000 persons, who were victims of this vice, died every year in the United States. One-tenth of that number were made in New-York, and the victims of intemperance were ruined for ever. There were 300,000 persons employed in selling those beverages which produced intemperance and those persons were robbing society of as ornaments, for it was the sens of his hearers, the clerks of the merchants and the promising young men in society, who were lured into those haunts of vice. He hoped some change would take place: and it was their dety to pray to God for a change, as well as to thank Him for His kindness.

Him for His kindness.

Church of the Puritans.—A seringh was preached by Dr. George B. Cheever, in the above Church, in Union square, from the 2d chapter of Isaiah, and 2d verse. In the course of the sermon he said that America would become, within its present confines, a true social world, transcending human greatness, as shown in the history of past nations. The progress of the times, the advancement of science in relation to moral and physical life, all tended to show the designs of God. and he was of opinion that some great work was to be accomplished in this country, which was chosen by God to work out his great designs, and the American people would be the greatest in the word. He urged his audience to thank God for his blessings, and to pray to him for all favors which will be serviceable to the people.

Church of Ascension.—The Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedeil delivered a beautiful discourse in the above Church on the 5th-arenue, from the 1st Epistle of Ephesians, 5th chapter and 1sth verse:

"Be thankful for all things." In the course of his sermon he showed that it was the duty of men to be thankful to God for his favors, and to cultivate a

feeling of graticude to the Author of their bains, for all the blessings they received at his hands. He called upon his audience to meet the day as it was interded, and to make it one of real thanksgiving, as well as one of holiness to the Lord.

well as one of heliness to the Lord

Church of Annunciation.—An eloquent discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Seabury, in the Episcopal Church on Fourteenth-st., from the 5th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians and the 20th verse: "Giving thanks always and for all things unto God the Father, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." He argued that it was an imperative duty to cultivate a habit of gratitude to God for his mercies. It showed that we were thankful for the moral, social and political blessings we enjoyed, and for the rapid development of our resources, and the inexampled measure of prosperity which we saw surrounding us. He called upon his hearers to be thankful for their religious and social privileges, and to give God the praise for all things.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. R. C. Putaey delivered an eloquent and able discourse in the above Church, situate on Janest., from the 100th Psalm, 4th and 5th verses. "Evter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise, be thankful unto him and bless his name—for the Lord is good, his mercy is everlasting and his truth endureth to all generations." In opening his discourse, he said they had met for two reasons. The first was in compliance with the praise of their Chief Magistrate, and the second

to thank the great God for his favors—to thank him, because he was the great author of hife, the fountain of health, the bountiful benefactor of man, and the great Governor of the universe and of the nations of the world. They ought to thank him for his bourt in giving them a good government, and a form of constitution and a code of laws which were the best in the world. They had to thank him for redeeming apostate man, and for the means of grace through another year. In what way were they to perform that duty! Why, they were to enter his courts with thanksgiving, which implied an understanding of God, a belief in the government of his providence, and a general participation in his benevolence, and penetrating sense of their obligations, that they may know what to render to him. They should use every effort to manifest and promulgate the principles of Divine truth, as this did not affect God himself, but it glorified him by the effect it had on men. He hoped they would all do good to those who were in need, and act with benevolence, remembering the words of Christ, inasmuch as you have done it to one of these little ones, you have done it to one of these little ones, you have

St. Bartholomew's Church —A splendid discourse was preached in the Episcopal Church corner of Lafayette-place and Jones-st., by the Rev-Samuel Cooke. The congregation was large and respectable.

First Pressyterian Church,—A sermon was preached in the above Church, on Fifth-av., by Dr. Phillips, to a large congregation, and a collection was made after the discourse.

## CITY ITEMS.

The weather yesterday was most delightful, a day in every respect beautiful and worthy of especial thankfulness. The morning attendance at church was very general. We give in other places some notes of sermons in this City, and a pretty full report of Mr. Beecher's address in Brooklyn.

We observed a large number of military companies on parade, mostly on target excursions. The day was very generally observed by a suspen-

The day was very generally observed by a suspension of business, and the closing of public offices. Large numbers of our citizens left town for Yankee land, where the good old custom flourishes in all its purity.

A thousand poor people in the vicinity of the Five Points, were made glad yesterday, by the dispensation of Thanksgiving hospitalities.

The favorite Opera of Maria di Rohan will be repeated to-night, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Signor Marini having rendered a postponement of Don Pasquale absolutely necessary. Maria di Rohan is repeated by desire of a very large number of subscribers, who have urgently requested that it should be given once more before the close of our short season. Of course, a full house will reward this third concession to public opinion.

The French Vaudeville Company at the Astor-place Opera House last night had a large and fashionable audience, almost every seat in the house being filled. The performances were very well received, and the encouragement bestowed was of that character which would seem to be a guarantee of a continuation of the representations. There are enough sons and daughters of France in this City to sustain a good dramatic company, and we trust that they will do so. Students of the language, of whom there are hundreds in our City, would improve such a valuable opportunity to acquire correct pronunciations.

We find the following among other strangers at the Irving House: Hon. Lewis Cass, Mich.: Hon. C. E. Stuart, Mich.: Hon. James H. Duncan, Mass.: Hon. H. Fitch, Mich.: Hon. Amos Tuck, N. H., Hon. S. T. Douglass, Mich.: Hon. E. S. Cabell, Fla.: Hon. Wm. Upham, Vt.: Hon. C. F. Cleveland, Conn.: Hon. L. F. S. Foster, Conn.: Hon. C. Paine, Vt.: Hon. C. C. Rockwell, Iowa: Gen. Garland, U. S. A. J. H. Dickenson, U. S. A.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—In the case of Grunzig, charged with the murder of his wife, the Court opened yesterday forenoon at the usual hour, and inquiry was made by it as to whether the Jury (which had been out since 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon) had agreed. The officers replied in the negative. The Judge directed that they still be kept together, the officers to see that the regular meals are procured for them, and when they agree the officers to notify the Court. A recess was again

The Jury passed their Thanksgiving in their room, being well provided for, however, so far as good eatables were concerned, Mr. French, by direction of the officers in charge, as requested by the Court, furnishing them with a good Thanksgiving dinner. They had also their tea last evening, and beds were again ordered.

again ordered.

Reports are contradictory as to how they stand, some saying a large majority, 10 to 2, are for acquital, while others say the reverse is the case. They were still in session at a late hour last evening.

NEW-YORK BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIGNARY ASSOCIATION .- The Thirteenth Anniver. sary of this Association was held last evening in the Olive Branch Baptist Church, corner of Montgot and Madison-sts. After an anthem by the choir, Rev. Mr. Seeley, of the Sixth-st. Baptist Church, read a portion of Scripture, followed by Rev. Ste. phen Williams, of Bloomingdale. A hymn written for the occasion by Mr. Wm. Oland Bourne, was fol lowed by the Report of the Corresponding Secretary, Theo. H. Gray, Esq. Rev. S. Remington addressed the audience with reference to the objects of the Association, and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Mc-Gregor Bertram, of St. Helena, Rev. 8. S. Wheeler of the Rose Hill Baptist Church, and Joseph P. Simpson. Esq. After another hymn sung by the audience to Coronation," the meeting was closed with the benediction. The amount of money raised by the Assotiation during the past year is \$2,287 54, an advance of more than \$400 over last year. We would suggest, as this is a Juvenile Association, that it would be fitting to have some of the youthful contributors present, and to have addresses adapted to their un derstanding and sympathies.

INTERESTING EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT. The subject of establishing an American School of Miners in this City has recently been brought before the public, and we are happy to learn is beginning to attract the attention which its importance de serves. Under the auspices of the American Institute, a plan is contemplated by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a distinguished scientific man of Boston, which will form a valuable addition to the means of education already enjoyed in this City. He proposes to establish an institution for instrucin the various branches pertaining to the theory and practice of Mining, in which will also be taught the arts of practical and scientific agriculture, and civil engineering, where the sons of farmers, merchants, manufacturors, and others can obtain a useful practical education. Dr. Jackson will deliver

a lecture, a the subject this evening at the Section Library, to which we would call the attention both of our business, and scientific men. The wide fame of Dr. Jackson as savant, a scientific discoverer, and an instructive lecturer, as well as the interest of the subject, will recommend his lecture to-night so an intelligent, and we hope, a numerous audience.

THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL.—At
Opposition caucus of the new Common Cous
held a few nights since, we understand that Richard
T. Compton, Alderman elect of the Eighth Ward,
was chosen President of the Board of Alderman,
and Jonathan J. Trotter, Assistant Alderman elect
of the Seventeenth Ward, President of the Beard
of Assistants.

(new, 296 tuns) built at Newburgh for the firm of Martin & Nelson, and intended to trade between this City and Malaga, was taken yesterday from Casectional Dock, where she has been coppered. She is of surpassing beauty of model and finish, and being now nearly completed in every respect, will according to the few days on her destination. She is to be under the command of an experienced master, and in regard to rapid sailing will undoubtedly reader a room self-satisfactory account of herself.

THE S. PEAR TREE.—Gerard Stayresant, a 103 ... & 1 fee old Dutch Governor has petitioned the Comment Council for permission inclose the "Stuyresant Pear Tree" with an iron force. This tree, standing on the corner of Thirgen thest, and Third-av, was planted by Governor Stuyresant in the year 1647, and is well known among us for its antiquity and immense size. A substantial fence of iron will probably soon be erected for its protection.

To A new Roman Catholic Church was

RUN Over.—We learn that a man was run over yesterday in West-st, corner of Spring-st, by the Hudson River Railroad cars. It seems that he was on the cars, and either tried to jump or felt off, when the catastrophe occurred. He appeared to be very badly hurt.

CHARGES OF GRAND LARCENY.—Officers S. J. Smith and Elder, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday arrested three men, named Patrick Roach, John Hall and John Campbell, charged with a series of larcenies. It appears that the accused are all hands on board the canal boat Flamingo, lying at the foot of Broad-st. East River, and that certain boxes shipped on board that boat by John H. Redfield, of No. 16 South-st., and also by other shipping morchants, on their arriving at their place of destination, have been found to have been broken open, and a portion of their contents abstracted. This fact was made known to Mr. Redfield, and on the return of the boat yesterday, he caused enquiry to be made, which resuited in the conviction that the accused knew something about the missing goods. The officers proceeded to the place of residence of Roach, one of the accused, where they found 20 pairs of dress boots, a large number of rubber shoes, ladies comforters, &c. all of which have been identified. They also found a bank book, showing a depast of \$300 in the Chambers st. Savings Bank to the credit of Roach, and \$104 in cash. A number of private marks, taken from some of the stolen goods, were also found in his possession. The accused were taken before Justice Lothrop and committed for examination.

ARREST OF HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yeaterday morning, Mr. Jas. Stokes, residing at No. 279 Front-st, while passing the corner of Water and Catharine-sts, was suddenly attacked by three men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his shirt, boots, and most of his other clothing, together with \$2.50 in money, and then ran off. A Mr. Oliver happened to pass at the time on his way to his residence in Brooklyn, and soon obtained the assistance of officer McVeigh, of the Seventh Ward, who shortly afterward arrested one Henry Smith, who had on his person the shirt of which Mr. Stokes had been robbed. Soon after this occurrence, a Mr. John Weich was assaulted while in Cherry-st near Oliver, and after being very seriously beaten, was robbed of his watch and chain. His cries for help brought officer Murphy to the spot in time to effect the arrest of the robber, who gave his name as Robert Bassinier, and he turned out to be one of the three men who had an hour previous robbed Mr. Stokes. Both were committed by Justice Timpson for trial.

Awgul. Death.—An inquest was yes-

Awful Death.—An inquest was yesterday held by Aid. Conchine, at the house No. 30 Annest, upon the body of Margaret Scheider, a German woman, 32 years of age, who met her death in the following manner: It appears that the deceased and her husband occupied apartments on the 6th floor of the house above named. She had been unwell for a few days past, and yesterday merning, about 101 o'clock, feeling sick at her stomach, she went to the baleony surrounding the window of her room, for the purpose of vomiting, when she lost her balance and fell head foremost upon the roof of an aujoining building, dashing out her brains and killing her instantly. The husband of deceased stated in his evidence before the Jury, that for some time past his wife had been much addicted to the use of ardeat spirits, and a few moments previous to her death, he had been expostulating with her for her intemperate manner of life. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury.

Daring Thurway.—A Losing Brainnes.

DARING THIEVES—A LOSING BUSINESS.—At 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, three men, who are unknown, drove up to the grocery of Martin Hetrick, in Eighth-av., between Thirty-inith and Pertieth-sts. and while the attention of Mr. H. was, for a moment, diverted, they managed to steal a firkin of butter, which two of them were putting into the wagon, when Mr.H. discovered the theft and gave the alarm: this so frightened the rascals that they fled, leaving behind them the butter as well as the horse and wagon. The latter were placed in charge of officers Elmore and Hoyt, of the Sixteenth Ward, who took them to the Police Station, where the owners, if they think proper, can call for them. A few days since Mr. H. had two firkins of butter stolen from in front of his store, and he now suspects it to have been stolen by the same fellows.

Arrest for Burglary. — Two men, named Charles Smith, alias Poole, and Frederick Chiner were yesterday arrested by officer Dufon of the Seventh Ward, charged with having, on the right of January 1, 1850, burglariously entered the gun-store of Orison Blunt, No. 44 Chatham-st., and stolen therefrom, seventeen revolvers, six dirks, and three single-barreled pistols, valued altogether at \$150. Smith confessed to having been a pariner in the burglary and an individual to whom the goods had been offered for sale, proved that both were implicated in the affair. They were taken before Justice Timpson and committed to prison for examination.

The Howard-street Poisoning Case.—
The Jury, empanneled on Tuesday last, to investigate the cause of the death of Mrs. Jane Muler, who died at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, under suspicious circumstances, at the house No. 22 Howardst, met at the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, at 10 o'clock yeaterday morning to continue the investigation. The evidence of Professor Reid, which concluded the testimony, was taken, when the Jury under the charge of Ald. Ball, the acting Coroner, resired to deliberate upon a verdict. After an absence of about half an hour, they came in with the following verdict, viz: That the deceased came to her death by an over dose of opium, administered to her by the hands of some person unknown to the Jury. Mr. Muler, the husband of deceased, whe had been placed in custody on the previous day, was, on the rendition of the verdict, liberated.

Ship Thief.—A fellow named Michael Donovan was, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, caught by Mr. James Martin, mate of the schooner John Clements, in the cabin of that vessed engaged in rifing his pockets. He at once sprang out of bed, seized the fellow, and handed him over to an officer. He was committed to prison by Justice Timpson.

Niblo's.—The Ravels exhibit a great variety of their choice entertainments to-night. Tight Rope by the Infant Twins; Coopers, in which Gabriel performs his original character of Sawney Bean; concluding with the mimic pageant of Mazulm.

RUN OVER.—A man named Adam Grose, reading in James-st., in attempting to 'cross Broadway while much intoxicated, was run over and badly injured by an omnibus. He was picked up and taken to his place of residence, by the Second Ward Police.

Woman Wearing the Breeches from Southern bondage this week, we have had the pleasure of greeting a likely young female on the Canadian shore, who was dressed up in her old master's best jacket and trousers. She was well dressed in male attire, which was the most effectual way in which she could have eluded the chase of the keen scented slave-hunter. In proof of this, her old master passed her on the highway, in a Free State, in hot pursuit, making her a polite bow in passing, but not recognizing ther, even in his own suit. "Cunning as a fox was she, but as harmless as the dove." In snapping the chains of American Slavery, link by link, we are induced to do many things which modesty, and even conscience would forbid, under other curcumstances. (Voice of the Fugitive, Sandwich, (C.W.) Nov. 19.